

Brookville American.

BROOKVILLE, MARCH 20, 1858.
W. H. FOSTER, EDITOR.

Passage of the Lecompton Constitution in the Senate.

The bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution passed the Senate on Tuesday last by eight majority; the vote stood 33 to 25. When the vote was announced it was greeted by tremendous cheering and hissing. Little doubt has ever existed in the minds of any one as to the passage of the bill in the Senate, but the majority is larger than was anticipated. Mr. Houston voted for the bill in obedience to resolutions passed by the Legislature of Texas. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, voted against the bill per instructions of the State Legislature. How far such instructions have been the means of effecting the vote we are unable to say. It is sufficient to know that the thing is done as far as the Senate is concerned, but the "tag of war" is yet to come. The result in the House is doubtful to the extreme. To our mind, the majority increased vote in favor of the bill in the Senate, is a pretty indication of its passage in the House. The Administration will now work with increased vigor, and no stone will be left unturned to secure its object.

The Republican State Ticket.

It is a matter of no little astonishment that the Jeffersonian Republican, or any other Republican paper in the State should complain of the proceedings of the Convention at Indianapolis on the 4th inst., or refuse a cordial support to the ticket nominated by that convention. How any sane man could have expected a re-adoption of the Philadelphia platform after publishing the call for the convention, and sanctioning the same, is more than we are able to define. The call was published by every Republican paper in the State and the policy precisely as adopted by the Convention should have been anticipated. Here is the call:

"At a meeting of the undersigned, Republicans from different portions of the State, called together by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at Indianapolis, on this day, it was unanimously agreed to call a Mass Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to extend to all persons, without regard to party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present Administration, a cordial invitation to attend and to participate in its deliberations for the purpose of forming a State ticket in opposition to the one nominated on the 8th inst., by a packed convention of Federal officeholders and expectants, who, while professing an adherence to popular sovereignty, cordially approved and endorsed the Administration in its efforts to force Kansas into the Union as a slave State, contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of her citizens." &c.

To have re-adopted the Philadelphia platform would have been acting in bad faith toward those who, from the nature of the call, were induced to participate in the deliberations of the Convention—persons who have never voted or voted with the Republican party, but who are willing to join in the struggle to defeat the nefarious policy of the Administration to palm the Lecompton fraud upon the country. We affirm that there are thousands who will now support the tickets nominated, who could never have been induced to identify themselves with the party with a platform against which they had successfully fought, and against which they would fight again.

It is very true that there is nothing in the Platform, adopted at Indianapolis, which to the smallest degree conflicts with the doctrines promulgated in the Philadelphia Platform, but there are some things in the latter which to many would have proved objectionable. We have no hesitancy in declaring that the ticket would never have received our support with the Philadelphia Platform, for we never could have had any hope of success. There is only one inducement by which we are led to identify ourselves with any party, and that is, the duty we feel in joining in a common warfare against the perpetration of a national wrong which threatens the perpetuity of our free government. This we are willing to fight for with all the energy we possess, having faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause.

We then ask every voter in the State to read the Platform adopted by the Republican State Convention. There are principles which must not only meet the hearty approval of every Republican in the State, but we ask every anti-Lecompton Democrat to ponder over them and contrast them with those adopted by the 8th of January Convention. There is no evasion. They are as plain as not to require a "Philadelphia lawyer" to define whether they are Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, and the candidates are known to be right upon the only question at issue, between the advocates of freedom and slavery, while on the other hand, most if not all the candidates on the Democratic ticket are known to favor the policy of the Administration in regard to the admission of Kansas.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives recently called upon the Postoffice Department for a statement of their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year which terminated on the 30th of June, 1857. A report was submitted accordingly, and we gather from it the following interesting items:

The entire receipts of the year from all the States and Territories amounted to \$7,070,367 81, of which \$5,378,198 87 were from the States and Territories, and only \$1,692,168 94 from the slave States. The gross expenditures amounted to \$8,894,042 22, including transportation, salaries, and the immediate expenses of the various offices. Of this amount \$4,131,762 12 accrued in the slave States, and \$4,762,280 10 in the free States and Territories. The total deficit for the year amounted to \$2,814,574 41.

The excess of expenses over receipts in the slave States was \$2,436,598, and in the free States \$474,981.

The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the District of Columbia and Washington Territory are the only ones in which the receipts exceed the gross expenses.

The Democratic party has been preaching up non-intervention by Congress with the affairs of a territory most assiduously for a long time, says the *Scotsman*, but has taken great care not to practice what it so vehemently preached. Nay, while loudly proclaiming non-intervention, it has kept interfering all the time. The Democratic Congress and Democratic Administration have interfered with the affairs of Kansas in every conceivable way. They have ceaselessly continued to interfere and to interfere. There has not a day passed since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon which this non-intervention party has not interfered independently and wickedly to thwart the will of the people. They now propose to accept Kansas under a constitution riddled with fraud, and to interfere again by ordering the people at once to alter that constitution in defiance of its own provision. If they are for non-intervention why don't they quit interfering? Why don't they remove the army and let the people settle it to suit themselves? Why do they continue to tyrannize over a territory that they all the time swear they have no power to meddle with?

Inconsistent.
The Democratic Press throughout the country, continue to hold out the idea, that solely to the Lecompton fraud, is not made a party test, or that Democrats are not read out of the party on account of their opposition to this fraud. Almost every day we receive the intelligence of anti-Lecompton Democrats being removed from office and Lecompton Democrats appointed in their places, and that Lecompton papers are selected to advertise the mail routes to the entire exclusion of anti-Lecompton. There is no denying the fact, that the Administration looks upon the anti-Lecompton Democracy with more bitter animosity than any other political party.

The Chicago Press of Tuesday, says that Mr. Cook, the new Postmaster who was proved by Mr. Douglas to be a defaulter, and still indebted to the Department on account of his defalcations, returned to that city a day or two before, and was welcomed with bouffes and processions, and by a speech from the President of the Democratic Club. The oration was concluded "with three cheers for Buchanan and three groans for Douglas." That last manifestation strikes us rather ominous. Is it possible that Lecompton will yet strangle the "Little Giant" in his very den?

SENATOR CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.—The telegraphic report of the speech of Senator Crittenden on Kansas shows that he made some telling hits against the Lecompton jugglers. He regarded "the facts" as all-important in this case, and was disposed to look at them honestly. He had enough to satisfy his judgment. He was convinced that an overwhelming majority of the people repudiated the pretended Constitution. His speech created a great sensation. It will go far towards determining the course of the Southern Opposition, and sealing the doom of this infamous measure.

The new Lecompton paper, which is intended to combat the heresies of Douglas at his home, has just been issued in Chicago. It is called the *National Union*, and is edited by Messrs. Diversy & Schade. It looks very well, as new papers always do, but its editorials are evidently the productions of men of no particular ability as writers, whatever may be their powers as "whippersnappers" of Irish voters. It is a forced growth—driven into bloom by the heat of the Lecompton quarrel, and the necessities of the Administration—and will die just as soon as the quarrel is ended.

Why is an overloaded gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged.

EDINBURGH, Ind, March 15, 58.

Mr. Editor:—I think I told you in my last letter, that the general morals of our town are only "sort o' so." How many hell-holes there are here, I can't precisely say, though I think there are eight—enough to make drunkards and gamblers of a great many young men. One of the peculiar features of the late religious revival was, that men unaccustomed to attend church were brought into the church, and were converted. Since my last letter five more have joined. One man had not been in a church for thirteen years, but now he is glad to be present on all occasions. We hope the meeting will result in permanent good to our town.

One of our citizens, Mr. Scott Moore, a merchant tailor, was robbed on Saturday night, of about \$300 worth of fine clothes. The burglars entered at the window, and made almost a clean sweep of goods. The loss will be severely felt, as Mr. Moore is a young man, with but little to depend on, save his daily labor. But as he is sober and industrious, he will soon repair his loss. No clue has been obtained as to the robbers. This is the first thing that has occurred here for some time to create excitement, except the burning of a smoke-house. We were almost stagnated. Speaking of stagnation, I am reminded of a stagnant pool near town, or in town, beside the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad. I refer to the fifth from the distillery bog pen. The passenger approaching Indianapolis from Indianapolis, is forcibly and pugently taught that this city is a very strong one. A matter place cannot well be imagined, and we expect to live in an atmosphere of stench during the summer. The people vote the whole concern a nuisance, and heartily wish it were abolished. Of course, men owning or governing such an establishment are not very religious; and unless the hands are willing to work on Sunday, when desired, they forfeit their place. A man told me lately that he never could get to heaven from a distillery, and though a wicked man, he intends to leave there as soon as possible. I may notice this establishment more at large hereafter.

By some means our graded school escaped the destruction aimed at schools generally, by our sober, intelligent, and just Judges. Query—won't our people put down of common sense, on the Supreme bench next fall? Apropos of this was a question, asked me lately by an intelligent citizen of our place—While I was heartily commending our Congressman, Foley, for his course upon the Kansas question, this gentleman asked me if Foley was acting so purely, or whether he just happened to be on the right side, for so he thought. I replied, "I cannot tell, but I think he has sense enough to do anything sensible." I continued, "but like Dr. Hoefle, I 'says nuffin' for I am not posted as to the General's abilities." I do know, however, that I am sometimes asked if I ever lived in a county named Franklin, from which boobies and drunkards were sent to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate? I am no politician, and I generally evade such questions. I refer such questions to Dr. Haymond. But if I don't close my letter soon, your readers will think I am brief in "corruption." (In a horn as a young lady once said. So no more till the next time, and I remain yours till then.

The Richmond (Va) *Register*, in speaking of the Charity Discourse of Hon. Edward Everett, in that city, last week, says: "Seldom—never, we might venture to say—have we listened to an oration so full of mingled pathos and eloquence. Aged eyes wept with the young; and now and then a suppressed sob struck the ear. Those surrounding the orator, on the stage, visibly wept, and we hear that one of the functionaries of the theatre, whose duty it was to attend to the lowering of the curtain was so much moved that he could not attend with proper rapidity to his office."

Election of Post Master.
In the House of Representatives on the 15th inst. Hon. B. F. Leiter of Ohio, introduced a bill for the election of Post Masters by the people. We regard this as an important move in the right direction. Executive patronage is becoming fearfully omnipotent for evil, and it is high time it should be curtailed in every possible way. The merits of popular elections for Post Masters, are not confined to the curtailment of executive patronage, but it would be more democratic, than the appointing system.

Mr. Livingston, the missionary and eminent explorer of Southern Africa, is about to leave England on another exploring expedition in the region of his former enterprises. He goes out under the protection and patronage of the British Government, who have appropriated \$25,000 for his expenses, and will send him to the mouth of the Zambezi river on the Eastern coast of the continent, and then as far up that river as it shall be found habitable. Most interesting results are expected from these new labors of the eminent traveler.

VOTES EXPLAINED.—Tuesday's Philadelphia Press has the following from its Washington correspondent: "Several Anti-Lecompton Democrats from Pennsylvania—Messrs. Chapman, Owen Jones, &c.—voted on Friday last to Mr. Harris' appeal from the decision of the Speaker upon the table, as they considered that decision in accordance with parliamentary usage. On the main question, when it comes up, they will be found where they always have been, standing firmly upon the platform of popular sovereignty, and maintaining the right of the majority to rule. I make this statement not without authority."

Lecompton not a Unit.

The Lecomptonites, as they progress in the strange and anomalous work of dragging a Territory into the Union against the official protest at the ballot-box, of four-fifths of the people, being so formidable that it has signs of cord. Agreeably to the President's Special Kansas Message, one wing of the party affirms that the people of Kansas have the right to change their constitution at any time, after becoming a State, notwithstanding the prohibitory clause which runs off all amendments till 1864, and will insist upon a declaration of their right to effect being inserted in the bill of admission. The other wing, the ultra Southern men, strenuously deny the right of the people to change their constitution, except in strict accordance with provisions of the constitution itself, and will resist any attempt to engrave an amendment recognizing that right upon the bill to admit Kansas as a State. In this point they are firm and unyielding, and they are very far from being averse to securing Kansas as a Slave State, when to abandon it, would inevitably make it a Free State. Unless the Northern Lecomptonites back square down from the position they have taken, that the people of Kansas have the right to change their constitution whenever they choose to do so, let the bill go through Congress without any attempt to affirm such right, a large number of Southern voters will be disappointed. This, of course, would send the late Lecompton forever. After taking the position they have on this point, and more especially after being advised of the views and purposes of the ultra of the South, no Northern Lecomptonite can refuse to vote for such a provision in the Kansas bill, without adding ten-fold to the odium which must attach to a support of that measure in any form. If they do not, one and all, cover the eyes, and by doing so, expose to the public gaze that they are not so much concerned for the rights of the people as they are for the preservation of the Union. They have already involved themselves in inconsistencies and absurdities of which they will sooner or later be heartily glad to rid themselves.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

National Anti-Lecompton Convention.

The arrangements are nearly completed for holding a great Anti-Lecompton Convention of the North Western States at Chicago, which will attract office-holders. The Philadelphia Press, in alluding to the matter, says: "At the people take the matter in hand, and by doing so, expose to the public gaze that they are not so much concerned for the rights of the people as they are for the preservation of the Union. They have already involved themselves in inconsistencies and absurdities of which they will sooner or later be heartily glad to rid themselves.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*"

Important Decision.—Judge McLean has recently made a decision in which he holds that the endorsement of certain bonds of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana road, inasmuch as that road is in the hands of bondholders who are the only parties by which it can be completed. It gives them additional security for the paper held by them, and will tend greatly to restore confidence in the paper of the Indiana road, and the bonds. Matters now look more favorable than heretofore for the completion of this great thoroughfare.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

SWEARING THEM IN.—The following obligation was administered to the graduate at the late commencement of the Oglethorpe Medical College of Savannah: "You hereby promise and declare on the receipt of your diploma, that you will maintain the honor, dignity and respectability of the legitimate profession, in which you are engaged, and that you will neither practice nor affiliate with any system of irregular practice, nor engage either in the manufacture, sale or recommendation of 'quack' nostrums, or patent medicines, nor the countenance the practice of the senseless dogmas of Hypochondria, Homoeopathy or Phrenology, under the penalty of having the degree conferred upon you revoked by your Alma Mater."

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.
A correspondent of the Evansville Journal, comments on the decision of the Supreme Court, on the School question, which he illustrates in a simple, practical way. The individual was no other than Mr. Pierce's Ex-District Attorney, Morton. He says:

On examining the first section of the eight article of the constitution, the point on which the Supreme Court decided relative to taxation for free schools, I find that the law is in accordance with their decision. Instead of requiring a general uniform education, it is a general uniform system of Common Schools. We have all organized under that system, and whether the school is kept three months, six months or a year, the same system is maintained, and so it is in the same manner whether the teacher is paid out of the general school fund, the school tax or corporation tax. To illustrate, suppose two farmers agree to manage their farms on scientific principles. They get the rules they can procure, and they put them in pamphlet form, and each takes a copy; would it be rational to contend that their system of Agriculture was not uniform, because one man cultivated one hundred acres, the other one thousand; and because one man paid his laborers out of the profits of his farm, the other from the profits of merchandising. We of the country cannot on a tax, because we have no administrative or municipal authority, but I cannot see why a city, and after they have expended their school fund and school tax, could not exercise their municipal authority in that as well as in any other ordinance.

THE CANVASS OF 1860.—SOUTHERN VIEWS.—The race of 1860, it is now evident, will be between Mr. Seward, the Democratic candidate, (whoever he may be), and Mr. Douglas. The latter does not expect, of course, to carry the election, but will hope to get it into the House, and there dictate terms to the colored Republicans. He presumes, naturally enough, that they will prefer him to the Democratic candidate. He is marshalling his forces for this result, and is determined to "rule or ruin."

[Richmond South.]

On this the Charleston Mercury makes the following comment:

The above, we think, truly indicates the probability of an ultimate combination between Free Soil Democrats and Black Republicans at the North, to defeat the Union and State Rights Democrats in the election of a Southern man at the next Presidential election. The opinions of Mr. Seward and Buchanan from the North, must be followed by a nomination from this section, where the strength of the party lies. We think the prospect, if not desperate, yet certainly not radiant with the hope of success for the South.

BRANCH BANK AT MADISON.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following statement, made on the authority of a bank firm in Cincinnati:

The Madison Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana refused to pay coin to a messenger, sent by one of our Third street banking houses with considerable amount of their notes. They claim the right of refusing to redeem their bank "promises to pay," unless the holder is willing to submit to expensive delay, or pay them a premium for gold at their counter.

The doubtfully concerted charter under which they issue their circulating notes, provides that they must redeem all notes on the day of presentation or pay 12 per cent.

When a merchant or trader refuses to pay his obligations his name and paper is at once discredited, and he is considered insolvent—a bank of issue, acting in a like manner, must also be looked upon which were presented and payment refused, amounting to upwards of \$1,300, have agitated them up and had them duly certified by witnesses, as provided by the Indiana law, and will prosecute the Bank for principal, interest and costs.

J. W. GRAY, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Democratic) has made the amendment honorable, to Hon. Horace Greely, as we at the time informed our readers, brought suit against Gray, for libelously charging him with corruption. The *Plain Dealer*, of Saturday, quotes the late telegraphic account of Mr. Greely's examination before the Tariff Investigating Committee, and his acquittal, and appends the following:

We have no doubt of Horace's sincerity and honesty in this matter and we have become satisfied that the "Thousand Dollar check," which he carried about in his breeches pocket so long, while the Des Moines matter was pending in Congress, was a like innocent affair. But in these days of bribery and corruption it stands Political Editors in hand not to be caught with such suspicious pieces of paper in their pockets. They should be like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion."

Last week we published an article from the South Bend *Register*, exposing a scheme for swindling people out of their money, adopted by a set of sharpers in New York, known as the firm of Todd & Co. Since then we have learned that several of our citizens have invested in the "enterprise," and have received prizes valued at fifteen dollars, but which in reality are not worth much more than that many cents.

On Saturday last we received a pencil from this firm, which is pronounced a good article by those who have examined it, and a chain which has rather an attractive appearance. We suppose the object in sending the articles to us, was to receive a pull—and that the enterprising proprietors may not be disappointed, we would advise all who have five dollars that they wish to "sink" in worthless jewelry, to send to Todd & Co.—*Rich. Broadacre.*

THE CLEVELAND PLATFORMER SAYS.—Of the 170,000 Democrats in Ohio who voted for James Buchanan, 100,000 at least, are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Clay (Ala.) said that inasmuch as the Legislature of Alabama had passed resolutions for the call of a Convention to decide its course of action in the event of the rejection of the Kansas bill, he felt bound to defend the course of that State.

After reviewing at length the events in Kansas, with the strife of parties there, which he maintained was not a struggle between two geographical sections, but between a party opposed to the administration and that favorably to it.

He proceeded to enquire into the validity of the Constitution. Many States, he said, had been admitted without a submission of their constitution, and he thought that the Lecompton Convention would have acted more in accordance with the principles of the country if it had not submitted the constitution to the people, either in whole or in part. Our government is not a democracy, but a republicanism. To this point he quoted Madison, adding that our fathers knew that pure democracy is the voice of a demon, that the voice of God. History has proven that pure democracy is the most rapacious of tyrannies, wholly irresponsible, acknowledging no master, because it is a law unto itself.

It is even ready to carry into excess the prejudice of the House, rather than the principle. He regretted the growing tendency towards democracy, and rather nobly, every department in our government. This, he asserted is Red Republicanism or Revolutionism—sheer radicalism. God forbid that it should supersede and swallow up the philosophical republican principles of the government of our fathers.

Turning next to the question of slavery, he remarked that property was always the foundation of a social fabric and that, in the formation of our Constitution, slavery property was especially protected. The Union owed its being to-day to the institution of slavery—Slave property is sheltered under its Constitution.

Notwithstanding these facts, there is a party in this country pledged to the extermination of that property. He proceeded to comment upon the principles of the Republican party, as promulgated in their platform, and concluded that he looked forward with forebodings to the result, if that party obtain possession of the Government. When that happens, and protection is taken from slave property, the bond of Union is broken, and the South has longer a motive for its preservation, hence Alabama has declared that she will resist aggression upon her rights. She has acted wisely.

When the Union becomes an instrument of oppression to the South, he would destroy it at once. Mr. Houston announced upon some of the remarks by Mr. Clay against the opponents of the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. Clay said that he intended no personal disrespect. His remarks had only a political bearing. He complimented Mr. Houston on his courage in the field, as well as his wisdom in council. Mr. Houston replied that every American citizen had courage, and if he had ever displayed any in an eminent degree it was when he stood up here against the opinions of his friends. He opposed the Nebraska Bill, and regarded it as a fatal measure, fostered by demagogues, originated by ambition, and intended only to unite the South with a few Northern States to make a President.

Mr. Clay answered that the Missouri restriction placed the badge of inferiority to the slaveholding States. "The Legislature of Texas has condemned it. Mr. Houston said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. They came there anyhow, but their condemnation of his vote did not dishonor him.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—SENATE.—Evening Session.—The Senate re-assembled at seven o'clock.

Mr. Douglas on entering the Chamber was received with applause, which he deprecated by shaking his head and making gestures to the multitude to stop. Not a foot of vacant room was left in the galleries, and the reporters were overran by the invading border ruffians. All the seats on the floor were also occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled. Mr. Douglas, after alluding to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, said that Congress eventually had decided that new territories should make their domestic policy for themselves. He was one of those who, for want of power to carry out his own measure, agreed with this new line of policy with a view of healing the sectional strife and restoring peace to the country. The object was to localize, not nationalize slavery. The people of Illinois approved of his course, and the Legislature have passed resolutions to that effect, subsequently.

As a Senator from that State he felt it his duty to apply to the Kansas and Nebraska bill the principles which had been submitted to the people of that State. Now, said Mr. Douglas, the question arises, is the Lecompton constitution in accordance with the principles of the compromise of 1850, and in accordance with the organic act? Have the people been left to manage their own affairs in their way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? Does the Lecompton Convention embody the will of the people of Kansas? If it does you have a right to admit her into the Union under it, and waive anything that may have occurred in details. The whole action of this House turns on this, "Whether or not the people have had a fair expression of their will in that act?" But what evidence have we that it is so? At a subsequent election the vote against it was 10,000. This was evidence enough that the Lecompton constitution is not an expression of the will of the people. It has been said that the election in Kansas of the 21st of December was legal, and that of January 4th was not legal. The Legislature possessed as much power on January 4th as on December 21st and February 20th. If you can judge this constitution by the technical form of law it was voted down, and you are now called upon to give it vitality. But if you approach it in a spirit of States-

manship, you find it was not the embodiment of the will of the people, hence I deny your right to make it the organic law, and if it becomes so it will be a mockery of Congress, and not by the will of the people. We are told that the constitution may be changed, and that it is a small matter. The principle is the same when you set the example of violating the principles of a free government for a day, as for a year, and give precedents to unscrupulous men. Further, it is said that the people may change the constitution when they will, that they had no right to tie their hands till 1860. He did not agree that the people cannot tie their own hands. He said, as a fair interpretation, that when one mode of changing it was prescribed, every other mode was prohibited, and it could not be altered until 1860. He did not object to it because it bound them till 1860 if it is the will of the people, and if it is not you have no right to bind them to it to single hour. What right has Congress to annul the provision prohibiting a change till 1860? If Congress can change one clause it may annul or alter another, and another, till the whole instrument is subverted. You have no right to annul it, to alter or construe it. Lay not your sacrilegious hands on it, if it be the people's act and deed. Farewell to State rights and State sovereignty when Congress undertakes to construe State constitutions. States would become provinces, with no more dependence than their counties now have.

Mr. Toombs went into a severe attack on Mr. Douglas's course in relation to the Missouri Compromise, and asked how many of present confederates then voted with him. He then retorted on the Douglas's claim that whereas they had said that no slavery constitution should be imposed upon the people against their will, they had objections to cramming a free Constitution down the people's throats. Toombs then followed Mr. Douglas at length, characterizing the gentlemen who now voted with Douglas as hypocrites, &c.

Mr. Stuart briefly remonstrated against applying terms so ill advised to Senators who had only followed what they believed to be the line of their duty. In personalities, when arguments had failed, the Senator from Georgia had certainly won the laurels. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 23d.—The Senate Chamber is again crowded. Unimportant preliminary business was transacted.

Mr. Green withdrew the Minnesota bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the original bill: First, To strike out the preamble, and insert the following: Whereas the people of the territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates at Lecompton on the 3rd of September, 1857, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said convention having asked admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, &c., &c., carried. Secondly, To amend the second section by inserting the following clause: That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Kansas constitution at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such a manner as they may think proper. Congress hereby declining to intervene or declare the constitution of sixteen States, except to see that it is Republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the U. S. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 19.

Thirdly, A verbal amendment to the 11th line of the second section of the bill, to cancel the word "of" in the sentence in the ordinance of said constitution, and substitute therefor the words "sanctioned by," making it read in the ordinance, "sanctioned to said constitution."

Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment of March 2d, to the amendment of Mr. Green, and substituted another, setting forth that Federal laws are not inapplicable to be extended into the State of Kansas, and that a judicial district be formed, and that a Judge, District Attorney and U. S. Marshal be appointed and paid as in Iowa. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute or the bill in substance to that Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, be submitted to the people of Kansas now, and that if approved, the President shall admit Kansas by proclamation—if it is rejected, the people of the territory shall call a Convention and frame a new Constitution. The substitute makes a special provision against the occurrence of fraud.

Mr. Green accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. Crittenden's substitute was put and lost—Yeas 34, Nays 34.

The bill as amended, to admit Kansas into the Union, was then put and passed—Yeas 33, Nays 25.

The vote is as follows:
Yeas—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Briggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Greer, Hammond, Hendricks, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy of Md., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Thomas, Wright, Yulee—43.

Nays—Bell, Brodick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Fuls, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmon, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Absentees—Bates, Davis, Reed of N. C., paired off with Cameron of Pa.

The Senate then adjourned.

Later from General Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—General Calhoun publishes a letter in this evening's States. He says that recent information from Governor Denver and others leaves no doubt in his mind that the returns from Delaware Crossing should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued to persons having the highest vote, irrespective of these returns. He reports that this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which he views as enemies to good order and the Constitution, the laws and the Union. He gives the names of all Senators and Representatives to whom certificates will be issued.

Col. Richard Ten Brock is now stopping in Louisville, Ky.